LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CIGAR-MAKERS HOLDING OUT.

- BOR NUMBER INCREASING-EMPLOYERS FIRM. The striking-eigar makers continue their daily meetings at Concordia Hall in Avenue-A, and still their number is increasing. The latest strikes are the following factories: L. Simons Bros., No. 165 Chambersst., twenty-five hands; Breslin & Boiler, No. 67 Murrayst., fifty hands. The packers, 500 in number, of Sutro & Newmark, are, to held a meeting to decide whether they will frame on a low bureau. On the top of the bureau were join the strike. It is believed that they will. The cigarmakers of Pailadeiphia have been requested not to come here in search of work. The impression was again con veyed that the employers were almost universally willing to make concessions. In several instances they had | Fretzsche's companion, who entered the hotel with him promised not to employ outsiders for a certain time, thus affording opportunity to their employes to return if they

A mass meeting was held at Concordia Hall last evening, at which about 2,000 persons were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the tenementhouse workshops as hot-beds of disease. The workers pledged themselves to stand out six weeks if necessary.

Mrs. Mary Heisler, who, as Vice-President of the asso Mrs. Mary Heisler, who, as Vice-President of the asso-ciation, represents the cirar-makers of her own sex, is an interesting study. She is a rather comely, and a de-endedly intelligent woman of thirty or thictv-five years of age. She is a Bohemian by birth, and speaks her native language with a clear and musical enunciation. She has been in this country only five years, and can scarcely make herself understood in Kaglish, but she speaks German well. She bas a round, plump, honest face, and is liked, not feared, by her fet-low-workinsu. She said, a day or two ago: "I was not in favor of the strike even as late as last Friday, but the people would go into it, and I could not desert them in their slavery." She would not say that she herself favored a compromise, but she intimated that such a course would, in ner opinion, he wise.

Mrs. Heisier has been joined in her public efforts in behalf of the strikers by Anna Seidel, a young Bohemian Weman, who speaks occasionally at the meeting in her own language, and bids fair, if the meetings continue, to rival Mrs. Heisier in the appreciation of nor lellow laborate. Her remarks arry with them whatever influence goes with personal comoliness and evident sincerity. She is about twenty-five years old, with brown hair, regular features which lightup very pleasantly when she speaks. On Taurschy she was the manta-plece of those of Breain & Boliet's employes, who desared to join the strike. About half of the number contended that they were receiving pretty fair wages, and it was unjust in them to make compliant or cause traulor. Mass Seidel arcused for the principle which has from the first been the motto of the strikers: "One for an and and for one." It would seen that her eloquance was effectual, for most of the nands strick yesternay morning.

At a meeting of the cigar manufacturers yesterday afternoon, the following firms were represented; Lach-

The steamboat Massachusetts, of the Providence and Stonington line, which went ashore at Horint, L. I., during a severe storm on the night of October 4, reached this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in tow of the Coast Wrecking Company's stemer Relief. The floating of this vessel, by Captain Merritt, is thought to be one of the most skillful achievements of the Coast Wreeking Company. After the vessel was raised from her rocky bod, on Saturday last, nine pumps were kept running four days, each one discharging about sixty barrels a minute. There was a ledge of rocks under her, ambiships, and a large boulder about fifty feet from ner stern, and it was feared if she active again allowed to sink, more holes would break through her bottom. There are five holes along the line of keel, the largest being where she rested on the boulder. Around each of these was built a coher-isin, and as the vessel was raise, the least were stopped by caulifully a few with blankets. Pontonis were reased on each stide to raise her clear from the rocks, and to prevent her from carcening over. The steamer left Horton's Point on Thursd y, at 1 comes, proceeding slowly, with the as-

DR. LAMBERT GIVES HIS VIEWS. Dr. Lambert, the former President of the

American Popular Life Insurance Company, testified before Referee Warren yesterday. He could not remember said, when he became President. Whether there were five or 500 of the changed policies, he could not say He did not know who signed the new policies, and was not thoroughly familiar with the books of the company. When he signed a policy he did not know whether it was a new one, or one issued in the place of another; it was not his business to examine that point. The object sought in procuring the surrender of policies, and issuing new ones in their place, the witness said, was to fulfill a promise made ten years before, that the company would at that time add to the assurance of persons holding policies, if the company could afford to do so. The proposition for a change of policies was very favorably received, and the change of policies was very favorably received, and the change opened the director's eyes to advantages not dreamed of when the proposition was first made. These advantages were of matual benefit to policy-holders and stock-holders. It promised to diminish illigation largely, as it gave information concerning facts which the policy-holders might have misrepresented at the time of their taking out policies. An advantage was also gained because the ciange out reserve in some of the states against the company without doing any detriment to the policy-holder.

The witness was then examined at length in regard to surplus, reserve, etc. He said that an examination of the company's affairs was made before it was determined to request the policy-holders to surrender their policies. There was no question, at that time, that the company was solvent. Dr. Lambert knew nothing about stocks and bonds; they were wholly in the province of the treasurer. The hearing was adjourned until Monday, at 3 p. in. assurance of persons holding policies, if the company

FIGHTING THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

B. J. Whitney, of No. 44 Warren-st., a member of Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, visited Superintendent Walling, at Police Headquarters yesterday, and requested a more vigorous prosecution on the part of the police authorities of liquor dealers found violating the law. The superintendent stated that the police captains were expected to obey the recent order in regard to esting those who violated the excise law, dereffection of duly in this respect. Mr. Whitney sloners. He said to a reporter that off-ending alors would be sever-ly punshed hereafter, ely procured the arrest of five prominent figur-ths would not men ion the banes) on Thursday, mey also saided that there were three or four sin the e.y. which would be thoroughly over

Mr. Whitney also saided that there were three or loar precincis in the c.y, which would be thoroughly overhanded in a few days.

Patrick Skelly and Thomas Lorau, of No. 305 Springst. Richard Enstace and Michael Pugun, of No. 66 Thompson st., and Martin Gill, of No. 15 West Houstonst., were fined S50 cach, yesterday, by Recorder Huckett, for violations of the excise aw. The Recorder, in imposing this mild sentence, said to them and to the public that there excise affenders would not be released with a fire, but would be imprisoned. The fines were paid

The meeting of the VIIIth Ward Auxiliary Society for The meeting of the VIIIth Ward Auxiliary Scelety for the Prevention of Crime, held last evening in Alexander Mission Hall, on King-et, was one of congratulation among the members at the success of their wors, as shown in the convictions yesterday before Recorder Hackett, the charges in each case having been preferred by this branch society. The Rev. Mr. Merritt, of the Bedford-et. Methodist Church, spoke some words of theory-agement, and was followed by Mr. Gilders eye, secretary of the parent society. Closing remarks were made by Wilnam Mitchell.

A LIBEL COSTS A MINISTER \$600. A libel suit for \$10,000 damages, brought by the Rev. Stephen Kevi against the Rev. Robert Neumans, both German Lutheran elergymen, was concluded yesterday, in the Brookive City Court, before Judge McCue. Mr. Keyl is superintendent of the German Lutheran Mission in State at., superintendent of the German Lutheran Mission in Stale-st, in this city, and Mr. Netimann is the pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church in Henry at and Thirdpl., Brooklyn. In 1876, on the representations of Frederita Wagner, a young German newspaper, of Allendown, Penn, a story reflecting upon the character of the flex. Mr. Keyl. This statement declared that Miss Wagner, a homeleas young woman, on reaching New York from Germany, was received into the Mission House by Mr. Keyl, but as soon as her money was gone, she was utured, sick and destitute, into the street, although she was about to become a mother. The plaintiff brought testimony to show that the story was uturne. The defendant claimed that he had been misled by the woman. Her affidavit was read, in which she affirmed most positively the facts as onliked, but when called to the stand, she red only denied they, the and that she had ever made the statements to Mr.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN A HOTEL. A SINGULAR INQUEST AT THE CORONER'S OFFICE-WAS FRETZSCHE MURDERED ?

Joseph Fretzsche, a German, about twenty years old, was found dead, in his room in the West Street Hotel, on the morning of October 12. The body was resting partly on the floor, and a towel, knotted about the neck of the dead youth, was fastened to the mirrorseveral drops of blood, and there was one drop on the side wait, near the body. The door of the room was looked, and the key missing. It has not been found since, although the detectives have searched for it. and registered as Emil Petshner, occupied another room, and left the hotel the next morning, after paying the bills for both, and before after paying the bills for both, and before the body of Fretzsche was found. The detectives have searched for him in vain. Not a scrap of paper was found in Fretzsche's ingrace giving any clue to his restorned, friends or destination. The missing key, the bloodstame and absence of any papers led the officers to suspect toat murder had been committed, but there were no marks of violence on the body. With the Coroner's permission the body was removed to the Morane. That evening, at the Morane, a Tannexs reporter was told by the clerk in charge that Dr. Keisey had made a post mortem examination of the body for Deputy Coroner Godschmiedt. Dr. Keisey sad that he had analest for college purposes only, and not to ascertain the cause of death.

lege purposes only, and not to ascertain the cause of deata.

The Mosel, of the North-German line, carried on October 13, as a cabin pa senger, F. Pfretschner, who had arrived a new days before from Chicago. He was not seen by the detectives, but seemed to have plenty of money.

Yesterday afternoon, a week after Fretzsche's death, a jury of six men was called at the Coroner's office in Houston-8: to decide, "on a view of the body," what was the cause of death. The evidence of a polic-man, who saw the body after it was cut down, and that of a servant in the hotel who discovered the body but fled without examining it, was read to the jury. The clerk of the hotel, who was not sworn, said that the key of the room had not been found.

The jury was informed that Dr. Goldschuledt had made an autopsy of the body, but had discovered no marks of violence on it, and that there was no doubt that the man had committed suicide, "because a man could not be killed in a house full of people without someoody knowing it." An examination of the papers showed that the sufficient of the Dody had the sufficient of the papers showed that the sufficient of the papers of the polysician, Dr. alekwan, who lived in the hotel, and who examined the body waen it was found, was not called. The lary did not see the corpse. Dr. Gidschniedt save taat Dr. Kolsey did not make a post mortem examination of Freizsche's body, but of another one, in company with Dr. Janeway.

THORNDALE WINS Trie STALLION RACE.

THORNDALE WINS THE STALLION RACE.

The great stallion race was finished at Fleetwood Park yesterday. The starters were Thorndale, wood led for three quarters of a mile, and then Turner, the driver of Nd Desperandum, ran his sully into Black wood's sulky, and thus apparen ly made Blackwood lose the heat. No foul was claimed, however. ... it Desperandam came in first, in 2:27%, and Thorndale second. Each horse had now won two heats. The betting was three to one against Thor: da e, two to one against Blackwood, and even against Nil Desperantum. In the next heat, in going around the first turn, Thorn-

dale's driver, W. Doble, pulled up and let the others pass him. Nil Desperandum then crowded Blackwood so hadly that cries of "Shame, shame," were heard on all sides. Thorndale now shot to the front, and maintained sides. Thorndale now shot to the front, and maintained his lead to the end. So glaring was the Jockeying between Doble and Turner that the judges declared it "no heat," and John Marphy was put in Turner's place, to drive Nil Desperandum. When the horses were started again, Thorndale took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning the race. The time was 2:26'-2. Thorndale received first money, \$2,000, and the sitve cup, thus giving him the enampionship of 1877. Nil Desperandum got second money, \$1,500; Blackwood third, \$1,000; and Thomas Jefferson fourth, \$500.

The second race was for a purse of \$1,500, for foals of 1872. Jersey Boy, 8addle Bell, and John Marphy, jr., started Jersey Boy, Woll the first, lowth, and fifth beats, said first money. John Marphy, jr., won the second and third heats, but was ruled out of the race on account of ranning into Saodle Bell in the fourth heat. Saddle Bell's sulky was everturned and the driver was considerably bruised. Saddle Bell was awarded second money. The best time in this race was 2:2842.

In the race for the 2:24 class, Dan Bryana, Wild Lily,

considerably bruised. Saddie Bell was awarded second money. The ocat time in this race was 22848.

In the race for the 2234 class, Dan Bryant, Wild Lily, Driver, and Jose h A, tratted. Dan Bryant won the first heat he 22718, and Joseph A, the second in 222848. In the second heat, Dan Bryant was disabled, by stepang into a hole, and was removed from the track. Darkness much the days are proposed to conclusion of the second theory.

stated that Miss Frances Grace, and Mrs. Catherin Grace Ward, of Falmonta, Jamaica, West Indies, were sisters of the late J. L. Lewis, and empowered him, Cathcart, to contest the will on their behalf. He had employed ex-Chancellor Williamson, o' Efizabeth, N. J. He and declares that he is a dephew of Mr. Lewis; that his anula the sisters of Mr. Lewis, were chiefly supported by Mr. Lewis for the last forty years, and that he had promised to provide for them in his will, which he falled to do. He also states that in his will, which he falled to do the sisters of the many and equipping the militia be increased from year to year, as the organized of the unconstitution of the dash of the unconstitution of the unconstitution of the dash of the unconstitution of the unconstituti

TO-DAY'S PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Five steamers will leave for Europe to-day, the Baltic, of the White Star Line; City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, and The Queen of the National Line, sailing for Laverpool; the Donau, for Bremen, and the Devonia, for Glasgow. The lists are much larger than for several weeks past. That of The Queen was not completed vesterday. The following are the full lists of saloon passen-

weeks past. That of The Queen was not completed yesterday. The following are the full lists of saioon pussengers by the other our steamers:

FOR LIVERPOOL—In Steameric City of Berlin.—Sir Henry St. John Jamors, Bart., Muss J., Checkiny, Mrs. J. L., Chayin, Miss Oakley, Mr. Michenup, Mr. Bush, Mrs. Bush, Mr. Fuller, Miss. Failer, Edward Oven, Wildiam Jones, Miss. Ryan, H. B. Jineksen, John Lealair, Andrew Houndy, Samuel Rienardson, Mr. Marshadi, W. I. Jenks, the Rev. Aloystay Lame, the Rev. V. Winting, Miss. Lynks, the Rev. Aloystay Lame, the Rev. V. Winting, Miss. J. Jenks, T. F. Moore, James Burnley, D. Harkin and Gwo Chilorn, F. L. Missand, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. H. Humphrey, Mrs. E. J. Owens and child, L. D. Steele and white, J. H. Hall, Mary, Joseph W. Harper, Mas Harper, Miss Charle, Mrs. H. Hall, Mary, Joseph W. Harper, Mas Harper, Mrs. Charle, Mrs. Phunkett, Theodore Grakam, George H. Stuart, Isobert Jockson, J. W. Gordon, Mr. Gouring, Patrick Grad, the Rev. Edward Joos, the Rev. Camil P. Patrick Grad, the Rev. Edward Joos, the Rev. Camil P. W. Maten and Stried Daniel Torrance, Mr. Hummel, L. Dinkebnet, Joseph W. Huten and Artend. C. M. Thompson, L. Eridges, P. W. Huten and Artend. C. M. Thompson, L. Eridges, P. W. Huten and Artend. Daniel Torrance, Mr. Hummel, L. Dinkebnet, Joseph Mrs. Boner and trive chadren, Mrs. Boner and two chadren, S. E. Brown, J. D. Barnsade, Miss H. C. Lane, Miss. Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, two children and missifician Edmard. Mrs. Apper and two chadren, S. E. Brown, J. D. Barnsade, Miss H. C. Lane, Miss. Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, two children and missifician Edmard. Mrs. Apper and two chadren, S. E. Hrown, J. D. Barnsade, Miss H. C. Lane, Miss. Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, two children and missifician Edmard. Mrs. Course, Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, Mrs. M. O. Jones, Mrs. M. O. Jones Mrs. M.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS LEROY.

The funeral of Mrs. Leroy, who drowned herself in the Central Park Lake, took place yesterday in Calvary Church, at Twenty-first-st. and Fourth-ave. The church was filled with people. The coffin was of The church was filled with people. The coffin was of plain rosewood, and the silver plate bore the inscription, "Caroline Leroy, born March 4, 18:16; died October 10, 1877." It will be seen that the family accept the theory that Mrs. Leroy's death occurred the day she left her father's house. The elergymen were the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and the Rev. Mr. Douglass. There were no flowers or music, and the service was very sombre. There were no ladies among the mourners. The husband, his

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL STEPHEN V. BENET'S REPORT. MORE MEN NEEDED TO DEFEND THE ARSENALS-AP-PROPELATIONS FOR TARGET PRACTICE, EIFLING CANNON, ETC., UTTERLY INADEQUATE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEINUNE. Washington, Oct. 19 .- The report of the Chief of Ordunnee has been completed, and submitted to the Secretary of War. It gives the usual financial statement, from which it appears that the amount of funds available for the Bureau of Ordnance during the year ending June 30, 1876, was \$1,735,617. General Benet says that ample employment to the officers of the corps has been given during the past fiscal year by the manufacture of small arms at the National Armory, and of metallic ammunities, equipments for ordnance stores and supplies, with their care and preservation at our several arsenals, the ing of inventions, the conversion of smooth-bore can-non into rifles at the West Point and Souta Boston foundries, and the proof and trial of heavy cannon, field guns, mitrallieuse, powder projectiles, etc., at the prov-ing ground at Sandy Hook, and the care and preservation of the several arsenals with their many million dol-

lars worth of public property.

During the labor discurbances in July it was necessary, in order to afford the required protection to Government property, to make up companies of marines and to utilize guards of citizens, because of the small number of enlisted men allowed to the department. On this point

The call for such assistance is proof positive that the strength of our ordinance departments at the arsenats is not sufficient for their projection in troublets times— from sudden and unexpected attacks even from a mob-it snows that the vast accumulation of public property

en fiscal year, made necessary the closing of the National Armory on the first of July last. The records of Blackwood, and Ni Desperandum, Thomas Jefferson and the Ordinance Burcau show that on the first Sentinel having been wandrawn. There had been con- of August there were in store, as a reserve siderable jockeying by the drivers the day before, when supply, only 8,552 rifles, and 5,993 carbines. five heats were trotted, and the spectators received the An estimate of \$900,000 is submitted to enable impression that a plan had been formed to prevent the Department to manufacture during the next fiscal Blackwood, who had taken two heats on Taursday, from year at least fifty thousand arms. On this subject Gen-winning the race. In the first heat, yesterday, Black-eral Benet says: "Believing that such a country as this. with its great natural resources, abundant wealth, an exposed frontier of many thousands of miles, with a haif a million of the best and most efficient arms. The Admitting that our poncy is one of peace, the Calef of Ordnance asks the question if it is to be expected that a continuance of such a peace policy will, in the present keeping us free from a fair proportion of conflicts in which peace can only be maintained at the sacrifice of men and means, taun in the past century. He says:

men and means, tann in the past century. He save:

To be prepared for war is one of the most effective
means of preserving perce. Such preparations, to be efficient and complete, must be made at leisure, with all
the skill and expectance of which we are capable. In makling then, time is an element not to be ignored or despised. The progress in invention, and of the mechanical
arts, must be consulted and kept in view in the work
of pr paration, because the approved article of the
past may nave occume the micro stepping stone to the
perfected improvement of the present. What, fifteen
years ago, was decided a perfect masket is now classed
as obseite, with hardly a marketable value; and that

Driver, and Jose h A, treifed. Dan Bryant won the first heat in 2:27% and Joseph A, the second in 2:28% in the second heat. Pan Bryant was disabled, by stepping into a hole, and was removed from the track. Darkness may at a necessary to postpone the conclusion of the race until to-day.

NEW CLAIMANTS FOR LEWIS'S MILLION.

The examination in the case of the will of the late Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoborea, N. J., was continued yesterday before Master in Caancery C. S. See, in Jersey City. An affidavit was filed in which John S. Catheart, of Belfast, Ireland, now living in New-York, stated that Mr. S. See and the second sec

equipment of the militia, amounting to only \$200,000, will not the Chief of Ordnance says, arm and equip more than 8,000 infantry. If it be the intention of Congress to provide the organized militia, a much larger appropriation is indispensible, and the appropriation

itsed to provide for them in his will, which he falled to do. He also states that in his opinion Mr. Lewis had no sufficient t-stamentary capacity at the time of making this will, and he therefore appears to contest it.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Lewis was continued during the day. She described minutely the marriage service and the persons present; she also described the rooms and furniture of Mr. Lewiss house as they were when she lived there. She denied having promised Bradford anything for lear. She can as they marriage for a divorce, that Mrs. Abby I. Hansom was kewis's nouse keeper, and always treated her badly acting as mistress of the house. She believed from what she learned in 1859, that Lewis and Mrs. Hansom were eriminally intimate, both before and after her marriage. During the mach the formed the formed the first into tears, and left the stand for a tew minutes. She said seed in the Riates are stated in the State authorities, with power to dispose of them by sale, or of herwise, hurst into tears, and left the stand for a tew minutes. She said seed in the limited States. The opinion of the stand at the hour of adjournment.

TO-DAY'S PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

A reference to this opinion of the Attorney-General induces me to call for further legislation of Congress. If
the arms, etc., are not the property of the sovereign
states, but the right of property remains in the General
Government, teen some law should be enacted fixing the
responsionly and requiring the necessary property
returns to be made at stated intervals to
this office, and when any of this property
shall be rendered unserviceable or unsantiable, it should
be returned to the War Department, and if sales are
made the money should be covered into the Trensury,
or used in replacing those sold.

An estimate of \$950,000 for the armament of fortifications depict the next flacal year is submitted. On this

tions during the next flacal year is submitted. On this subject the report says:

The conversion of our useless, because obsolete, ten inca smooth-bore guns into efficient eight-hear rifles, by the flacation of wrongati-iron times of American manufacture, has been satisfactory, and has progressed as rapidly as the small appropriation made by Congress would admit. The trial gun, with American tube, has already been fired 500 rounds, and stoil remains in a good and service able condition. There are on hand at our forts ove 1,100 of these smooth-bore guns that can be conveniently made into rifes for our casemate batteries where They can also compose, in the main, the arma overt of smaller forts, protecting shallow channels that will not admit the heaviest ship. At 1,000 yards they will be very effective against the ordinary iron clads that are protected with less than eight locales of from plate. They constitute a very essential position of our armment, and can be prepared in our own country, with the ore from our mines, and the skill and labor of our own mechanics. One thousand of these guns could be justiciously mounted on the forts along our extended coastine, and it is recommended that a liberal appropriation be made to continue the conversion economically and expeditiously.

be made to continue the conversion economically and expeditionally.

Carriagos for these guns are absolutely necessary. Those now on hand, made some years are for the smooth-hore guns, are not in any sense suitable for rifle guns that fire three-pounds of powder and 180-pound shot. They require extensive attention, and the many mechanical apphanoes for moving, traversing, absorbing the record when fired, etc., without which the gun could not be relied on for service.

An estimate of \$100,000 is submitted for the establishment of powder mills for the manufacture of experimental powders, and powders for our peace establishment, and a station on the Atlantic coast for its storage and preservation. The loss of powder stored in the forts. ed by damp sea air, is estimated at twelve per cent.

The introduction of machine guns, such as the Gatling and the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, is recommended.
Of the latter, General Benet says: "Its place is unquestionably side by side with our fleid batteries. Its percussion shell is capable of searching woods, underbrush and inaccessible points at distances of two to three miles and equally with the field shell signailing the result of its aim by its unfailing explosion. As an auxiliary in our own field, and permanent forts, its continuous fire of shell and canister at all ranges from the shortest flank to the extreme reach of its shell would seem to fulfill all conditions and requirements." Liberal appropriations are recommended for the Rock Island Arsenal and also for machinery and shop fixtures at

JUDGE DAGGERS ARRAIGNED FOR CONSPIRACY. Judge John R. Daggers, of the Court of Judge John R. Daggers, of the Court of Common Pleas, was arraigned privately, yesterday, at Paterson, N. J., on an indictment for conspiracy with Treasurer Preston, in uniawfully transferring securities of the Merchauts' Loan and Trust Company. He plead not guilty, and was bailed in \$2,000 for trial next week.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S LETTER. EVIDENCE THAT PAINE DID NOT RECANT - THE CHARGE OF DEUNKENNESS-HIS WILL-TESTI-MONY ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll has published, in a letter to the editor of The New York Observer, a statement of the evidence which, in his opinion, shows that Taomas P due did not die a drunken pauper in agony and fear. Mr. Ingersoil had previously offered a wager of \$1,000 in gold-a gift rather he called it-to any person who would substantiate these views of Paine's character, or that Voltaire "did not pass away serenely as the coming of the dawn." A tribunal of three men was to be appointed to pass upon the case. The Observer responded that the affirmations set forth by Mr. Inversoil had never been made by it, but that it had already proved the truth of its accusations. Mr. Ingersoll now takes up the question of Paine's character and dying opinions, at great length, and a summary of his views may prove interesting. First, as to his religious opintons:

ing. First, as to his religious opinions:

The witnesses to whom I substantiate the fact that
Thomas Pame did not recant, and that he died heading
the religious opinions he had published are:

First—Thomas Nixon, Captain Daniel Pelton, B. F.
Hassin. These gentlemen visited hun during his institu-

Haskin. These gentlemen visited hun during his list these for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had in any respect changed his views upon religion. He tool them that he had not.

Second—James Chectham. This man was the most malicious enemy Mr. Paine had, and yet he admits that "Thomas Paline died placidly, and almost without a struggle."—[see "Life of Thomas Paline."

Third—The ministers, Midledollar and Cannincham These gentlemen told Mr. Paine that if he died without believing in the Lord Jesus Carist he would be danned, and Pa ne replied, "Let me have none of your goods stuff. Good morning."—[see Sherwin's "Life of Paline," page 220.

page 220.
Fourth-Mrs. Hedding. She told these same preachers, when they attempted to obtrude themselves upon Mr. Paine again, that the attempt to convert Mr. Paine was useless—"that if God did not change ats mind, no human

power could."

Pifth—Andrew A. Dean. This man lived upon Paine's farm, at New-Rocnelle, and corresponded with him upon religious subjects.—18ce Paine's Tacological Worzs, page

308.

Sixth—Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom Mr. Paine lived. He gives an account of an old Lidy coming to Paine and telling han tout God Aimigh y had sent her to tell him that unless he repented and believed in the bicsessi Saviour he would be dummed. Paine recited that God would not send such a foolian old woman with such an imperiment message.—[see C.io Rickman's "Life of Paine."

Seconda—William Carver, with whom Paine, boarded.

Paine."

Seconth—William Carver, with whom Paine boarded.

Mr. Carver said again and again, that Paine did not recant. He knew him well, and had every opportunity of
knowing.—[See " Lafe of Paine," by Vale.

Eighth—Dr. Manley, who attended aim in his tast sickness, a d to whom Paine spoke his last words. Dr. Manley asked him if ne did not want to believe in Jesus
Christ, and he replied, "I have no wish to believe on that
subject." subject."
Ninth-Willet Hicks and Elias Hicks, who were with

Super.

Anoth—Willet Hicks and Elias Hicks, who were with him frequently during his last stekness, and both of whom tried to persente him to recent. According to their restancer, Mr. Pame and as he had lived—a believer in God, and a triend to man. White Hicks was offered money to say something against Thomas Paine. He was even offered money to remain silent, and allow others to shader the dead. Mr. Hicks, speaking of Taomas Paine, said, "He was a good man—an honest man," (see Vaic's "Life of Paine.")

Teath.—Amosa Woolsworth, who was with him every day for some six weeks immediately preceding his death, and set up who into the last two nights of its life. This man decares that Paine did not recant, and that he died tranginity. The evidence of Mr. Woodsworth is conclusive.

Eleventa—Thomas Paine himself. The will of Thomas Paine, written by himself, commences as follows:

"The last will and testament of me, the subscriber, Thomas Paine, reposing confidence in my creator God, and m no other being, for I know of no other, nor believe in any other," and it closes in hese words; "I have lived an honest and useful life to ma what; my time has been spent in doing good; and I do in perfect composite and resignation to see will of my creator, God."

Treffth—If Thomas Paine recanted, why do you pursue and I if he recanted, he died substantially in your beinef; for what reason, then, do you denounce his death as cowardly I flugon in death-back he renounced the opinions he had published, the outsiness of detaming him should be done by infilely, not by Carstaian.

I ask you if it is honest to throw away the testimony of his themis—the evidence of fair and concende mended the the putral words of avowed and manignant.

drankard, corroborated by the Rev. Charles Hawler, and an extract from Lossing's History to the same effect. The evidence is overwhelmingly against you. Will you have the fairness to admit it Your witnesses are uncely the repeaters of the faishoods of James Cacetinan, the convicted incelor.

man slavery.

To become drunk is a virtue compared with stealing a bate from the breast of its motion.

Drunkenness a one of the bestitudes compared with editing a raingious nowspaper devoted to the di-fence of annual slavery upon the ground that it is a divine insti-

Jon. 200 you really think that Paine was a druken beast when he wrole "Common Scase,"—a panybict that aroused three millions of people, as people were never acoused by a panupulgi before? Was he a drunken beast when he wrote the "Crisist". Were it to a dranken beast, Mr. Ingersoli goes on to

say, that letters of friendship, confidence and respect, were written by Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Mouroe. These letters Mr. Ingersoll gives, and then

Mouroe. These letters are ingeson gives, and their further asis:

Was it in consideration of the services of a drunken beast that the Legislature of Pennsylvania presented Thomas Paine with £500 sterling!
Did the State of New-York feet indebted to a drunken beast, and confer upon Thomas Paine an estate of several number server.

In the Congress of the United States thank him for his services because he had led a drunken and beastly life!

Was he elected a member of the French Convention because he was a drunken beast to won them propared by voting against the death of the Kins! Was it because he was a drunken beast that he o posed the "Reign of Terror"—that he endeavored to stop the saedding of blood and did in his power to project even his own enemies!

Mr. Ingersell next takes up the question : Did Thomas Paine die in destitution and want ? He says that Paine, ou returning to this country, was worth \$30,000, according to his own statement; that when he made his will be bequeathed a valuable farm, thirty shares in the New-York Promix Insurance Company; and that he gave several legacies. Mr. Ingersell, in conclusion, adds:

he bequeathed a valuable farm, thirty shares in the NewYork Pasculx Insurance Company; and that he gave
several legacies. Mr. Ingersoll, in conclusion, adds:

From the persistence with which the orthodox have
energed, for the last sixty-sight years, that Thomas
Paine recanted, and that when dying he was allies with
remorse and lear; from the malignity of the attacks
upon his personal character, I had concluded that there
must be some evidence of some kind to support those
energes. Even with my ideas of the average honor of
believers in superstition—the disciples of fear—I did not
quite believe that all times infames rested solely upon
poorly attested, lies. I had charity enough to suppose
that something had been said or done by Thomas
Paine capable of being fortured into a foundation
for those calumnies. And I was foolish enough
to tairly examine the pretended evidence said to sustain
faces charges, and give your bonest conclusion to the
world. I supposed that you, being acquainted with the
history of your conarty, feit under a certam obligation to
Thomas Paine for the splendid services rendered by him
in the darkest days of the Revolution. It was only reasomable to suppose that you were aware that in the
midnight of Valley Forge, the "Crists," by Thomas
Paine, was the first star that gittlered in the wide horzon of despair. I took it for granted that you knew the
build stand talken and the brave words spoken by Thomas
Paine in the French Convention, against the death of
the King. I thought it publish that you knew
the
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the
build stand talken and the brave words spoken by Thomas
Paine in the French Convention of the wide horsort this Republic; that he was one of the forenost
men of his age; tha

nati Gazette prints a considerable amount of documen ary evidence, some of which by no means supports Mr. Ingersell's view of Paine's sobriety. The following ex-

"You nay what company he got—he always frequented the best both in England and France, till he became the object of a bunny in certain American papers (echoes of the English Court papers) for his adherence to what he thought the mass of liberty in France, till he conceived times it nestected and despised by his former friends in the United States. From that no omet he rays himself very much to drink, and consequently to companious less worthy of his better days."

Jori Barlow, the well-known author of "The Columbiad," and eminent as a public man, was a skertle at this time of his life and had translated "Volucy's Ruins" into English. He had no plous frands to support, In the Sidmagnadi pueers, of which Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding were the principal authors, we find in the first issue, that of January 24, 1897, while Paine was in or near New-York, the following reference to want must have been a marked feature, else the illustration would have had no pertinency.

"I was, however, much pleased (at a public assembly) to see that red maintains its ground against all other coors, because relistate color of Mr. Jefferson's " " [breeuhes, in a note. — En.], Tom Paine's nose, and my slippers."

Dr. J. W. Francies says:

Dr. J. W. Francis says:

11. J. W. Francis says:

"Faine claus to his indelity until the hast moment of his natural life. His death-bed was a spectacle. He who, in his carly days, had been associated with, and had received counsel from Frankin, was in his old age, deserted by the humblest mental, he, whose pen ad proved a very sword am or nathens, had shaken empires, and made kings frumble, it wrieded up the mastery to the most treacherous of tyrants, King Alcohol."

These extracts may be concluded with the following statement, made to himself by one of Paine's persons followers, in a letter written during a temporary estrangement:

nor to have seen of your back to a forcing, and the most nearly the color of tanned leather; and you may the most disagreeable smell possible; just like that of our poor begans in England. Do you remember the pains I took to clean you! That I got a tub of warm water and soap and washed you from head to foot, and this I had to do taree times before I could get you clean!" (We spare the reader further details.)

POOL-SELLERS IN JAIL.

A CRUSADE IN HOBOKEN. PROPRIETORS AND EMPLOYES IN ALL THE POOL-ROOMS MADE PRISONERS.

The pool-rooms at Hoboken were thronged, yesterday afternoon, with the usual assemblage of buyers, and the auctioneers were overtaxed with business. Pools were eagerly purchased on the races at Nashville, and at Ficetwood Park. Telegrams were from quently read from the race-tracks, and the livellest interest prevailed. Suadenly a whisper went around that officers with warrants were about to prayed to be true, but it was received too late to make any preparations for escape. Twelve constables, under and each section visited one pool-room. At the Tatter sail rooms, kept by McDongall & Co., one of the employes rang a bell, and announced to the crowd, "The horses are ready to start at Nashville," "Yes," said another, "so have we got to start to jail." The conmutual and combination pools were being dispose of at a the sales. Some of the people present quickly can from the room, and did not consider themselves safe until they landed on the New-York shore. During this confusion one of K-lly & Blisa's employes, named bexter, single with the crowd, and all efforts to find him proved incl

resignation to see with or in creation, concentrative that the procure of the presented. By the recailed, the dead substantially in your beheft for what reason, then, do you demounce his deads as cowardly? If upon his death-bed he renounced the opinions he had published, the outsiness of decaming mm should be done by inhibets, not by Caristians.

Task you if it is homest to thraw away the testimony of his triends—the evidence of fair and concentration and take the putried words of avowed and manignant cuemies?

In answer to the charge that Paine died a drankard's death, after giving a great deal of testimony in extenso, Mr. Ingersoid sums up as follows:

As to the personal habits of Mr. Pains we have the testimony of Waltiam Carver, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of James Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of James Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of James Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of James Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of James Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Mr. Jarvis, the artist, with whom he lived; of Jarvis, the artist and the lived of the fill of the

Give, a messenger boy about twelve years old, was also set at liberty. The others were taken to the Hudson County jail.

The twenty-two unlocky men made the best of the situation, Some of the employes felt it was rather hard that they should be included in the arrest, but each consoled himself with eights, cards, and the belief that bail would be procured by ten o'clock this morning. One division of the upper floor was given over to them. New straw beets and clean biankers were put in for them. The prisoners were generally young men, some of them not more than twenty years of age. All were well dressed, and the whole party had the air of being an assorted lot of juit birds. A few looked turbulat the from birs with a grace and case that bespoke previous experience. One or two had already stretched themselves upon their pallets, and were meditaine, perhaps, upon the meto that adones the landing of the first final to stairs, "The way of the transpressor is had." C. S. Biss remarked that their counsel would arrange matters, and that the necessary bail would be fartneoming in the morning. If the fudge had only been willing to the would not have been accessary to spend the night in jait. There would not be much more business done this Fall, he thought. The reseas at Bathmore, winch confluent week, with the present Nashvile races, would mush the scason. It was not the understanding of the poot-selers that the June decision of the Sapreme Court was that. Their case was to be carried to the Court of Appeals. What the listen of the whole matter would be he did not presume to say.

It was very quite the and about the various pool rooms on Hudson-st., Hobosen, last evening. The rooms were like barque thatis deserted, the votee of the ancioneer was unlonger heard in the land, and the eyes of the pool-boxes had ceased to blink delusive members. The motto, "gentlemen must pay cash," addressed liself to vicent chairs. The escape of Dexter. Keily & Bilss's anchoneer, excited some laugater on the street during the evening. It wa

The oil men on the Produce Exchange were somewhat excited yesterday over the sale of the Empire Transportation Line, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Com pany, and the control which this transaction will give to the Standard Oil Company. Although the railroad has promised to increase the rates over those of other compances, it is feared that the drawbacks, alleged to be alpames, it is feared that the drawbacks, alleged to be allowed by the road to the Standard Oil Company, will give that company an advantage over outsiders. A committee visited Philadelphia lately to make some arrangement to piace all the oil men on the same basis, and have the oil transported to New York at actually the same rates of freight. The railroad officials are said to be unfined to favor the Standard Oil Company. It is claimed, however, that the outsiders are strong enough to resist such a menopoly, and will note in an appeal to Congress for a rairroad law which will protect their interests. A movement is on foot with the object in view.

THE LEATHER CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

The National Hide and Leather Dealers' Association held the last session of its convention yesterday. The committee appointed to consider the adultera-tion of leather, and the amount of moisture in merchantable leather, suggested that a committee of three should be appointed to experiment, and report at the next convention. The question of tariff on indes excited much discussion, but no decision was reached. After the adjournment, the members of the convention spent the afternoon in visiting the institutions of the city, in the

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI CONTEST. The New-York directors of the Ohio and

Mississippi Raitroad qualified yesterday. R. L. Cutting mississippi raniroad qualified yesterday. R. L. Cutting was made a director. O. D. Ashley was elected vice-president, and J. M. Hartshorne treasurer. The presidency has been tendered to William D. Griswood, of St. Loms. Henry Crawford, attorney, went to Chemnati last night to institute proceedings, both civil and eraminal, against the Baltimore people who claim to represent the road.

BUSINESS TROUBLES. Curcago, Ill., Oct. 19.-A special despatch

from Elgin to The Times, says that the Home Savings Bank suspended yesterday. The deposits aggregate \$60,000, and the assets are reported at \$100,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Messrs. Reynolds & Wessel, wholesale druggists and glass dealers, have failed, with liabilities of about \$30,000. PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19.—It is reported that the joint

roads forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad were yesterday put into the hands of receivers, who are A. B. Jewett, the present manager, and A. W. Hastings, the present treasurer. THE FASHIONS.

AUTUMN OPENING DAYS. BONNETS, BATS, FEATHURS, FLOWERS, FRUIT AND BIRDS-PLUSH, VELVET, SATIN, AND CLOTH FAL-RICS-FELT HATS-ROUND HATS-NEW FASHIONS

IN JEWELRY. The charm of Autumn opening days consists mostly in the boonets. Further suggestions of early Fail styles are added to those already exhibited. Bean-tiful foliage wreaths, made of thick masses of exquisitely haded leaves varying from green to all the varied tinte of Autumn, form a strong contrast to tiny aumoing-birds made by nature, or of fancy feathers made by cu-ning artisans. The bird of paradso is seen again perchet daintily on puffed ruckes of satin. Bue and brough Brazilian birds, the Chiuese kinglisher, the purplered taunger, peacocks' breasts, berons' wings, the sharp wing feathers are exhibited in the greatest profusion. The coverty of the season is the are-en-erel beads, showing the flashing rainbow tints, united in fringe, and mag nificent bronze jets. These bend trimmings are intreduced everywhere on bonnets, the dirk rich colors changing incessantly with each changing light.

In addition to these are o moments of Moorish gold of barbaric red, mingled with silver. Others in the shape of long, slender, pins, are decorated with Japanese de-signs of fans, the tea flower, storks, etc. There are also large filingree and other backles, clasps of oxydized atver, beetles, and butterflies. Small fruit is very cantiously introduced. Brown currants, little black, dusty modestly from leaves strewn with gold dust, dusky, dark The bonnet snapes differ enough to suit the most fas-

shape and the closs-littler capate. Another style is called the Montpensier, and there is a new one with a brim and a low crown. The becoming Deven-hire returns again. A French model of this shape appears in biack plush, with black satin, long-tooped boxs, and streamers. A cluster of black outries tips is place, near the back, and a long black ostrich plums sweeps entirely around the grown, and falls over the entirely of small brilliant feathers, or the delicate many, bout, are intended for evening, exother festal occasions. The fabrics used for all other new houncis are plush and velvet, with satin trimmings. Less couldy bonnets and partiality shown toward plush, it is brough; out in ras-ours in all the fashionable shades; gros-grain ribbon is used, though it ranks second to plush and satis. The colors correspond with dress goods, and are seen also in brighter tints, such as Vesuvins, or flame red, a scarlet moss green, bronze, ctate-fe-tune, pure blue, and the contrasting studies of tilicul, rescuental, cream, Vinet is a model of elegant simplicity. The ent-tage shape bits the head closely as the side, and is stuppy covered with black velvet and lined with white pinch. Black satis ribbon is laid in many bows on the top, mingling with black feature tips, and two long Thèreae is made of dark unaroon velvet in large Muris Stuart shaps, with pointed front. Two long plumes fall

of silk. Round hats are seen mostly in feit and voivet. The Princess Louise is a modified English walking list. The front and back droop squarely, and the sides rell. closely against the crown. The believe hats made of rel-vet are trimmed with double-faced satin ribben and sethe back and sides roll closely to the crown. The flowing Devoushire is worn either as a bounct or hat. In the latlarge diamond set in each field. Another access as a larger coiled scripent, so constructed with several concaled hinges fast it can be uncolled to fit the arm; this is enamelled in white scales, and black shots piched out with gold. Yet another style shows a several with diamond eyes, and tail colled about its body. The head it upraised, with darling fangs.

A superb bracelet is emblematic of Mercury; two spread wings of engraved gold are placed near the class;

from this a serpent, enamelled in vivid colors, cells around and shows large ruby eyes. Another new bracelongthened or shoctened; for the top of the wrist, a gold curved agraffe is attached, enamelled in deep blue and ruby on ivory-tinted ground. There is a large pear in tuby on ivory-tinted ground. There is a large pear in the centre, and a square looket enamelled to correspond hangs from one end of the acraffe. Scarf and has puts are among the most fastionable arisels of levelry new yorn, and in consequence of this musual caprice, they are presented in an inflation ways, are cagerly sought for in the shape of larg learness, argents, fat soiders and beetles, and shader colling est. Opposed to these are such charmong models for imitation, as forms, leathers, birds and butterflows. A pair of magnificant earlings representing hards, are composed entirely of diamonds; another style shows an enameled chameleon, lazity stretched upon a gold larg as dender as to be out of sight. Lace pine are conform the specifiest manner. A slight but bears a large dam of the safety with two stripes of thay saightires upon its back. A superbaliamond arrow impales a large pink heart—shaped pear; this is valued at \$60.0.

There is a great demand for star sapphires. These be-

There is a great demand for star sapplies. These beions to the cats' eve species, and are semi-translessed of a blue-lab-gray color. Looking at one of those beautiful a bin-integray color. Looking at one of these segment stones from above, it presents the appearance of a five pointed star. A large sized star sappure, set for a gen-tleman's scarf pin, costs \$140 in gold. A large cats opp-similarly set in five diamonds, costs \$500. Another sebsimilarly set in five diamonds, costs \$500. Another selting, for a similar pin, is a moonaton in functio, cut to
show the "man in the moon." A diamond creasent leabtached to one side and one of sapishires to the other,
Eapphires are more fashionable than any other stone; a
great fancy existis, also, for eats'-eyes, mere especially
for a new variety crofitting the flery gloun of m oust. Al
manner of jewerry of the Middle Ages is very famineable. A specimen of this style, consisting of a treach and
car-rings, belonged to Marie Autothete, and was some exhibited at the Louvie. The enamed has the transparency
of colored glass, glying the effect of whose and supphires.
The anapte is circular, and a double star, encrussed with
small diamonds, is set on the centre, in which is a large
pairl. Among some exquisite camens in a large, spirife,
antique cony, representing the rays of Prescripin, fine
is mounted, for a bracelot, in gold, and the fases of
plerced work in pinting. Rives have no especial fashion,
and so are called "oddittes," from their qualit styles,
one spectimen shows a gold vine teatin, with one call
blossoming into a large pluk pearl, with a blak pear
for a leaf. Among some among ourse places, is one made of solid gold, a set of opelescent oval case eye surrounding the frame, which is commeled in the Oriental colors on a dark blue ground, theely studded with small diamonds. The resouver is similarly set with the case eyes. This is valued at \$1,500. Mesers, A. T. Stowart & Co., Mathers & Co., Italiarly, & Halley, and Tiffany & Co. will please accept thanks for information.

MRS. NEWELL'S DIVORCE TROUBLES. Anna Newell began a suit for divorce, on account of adultery, against her husband, Lorenzo D. Newell, a few years ago, in the Supreme Court. The defendant, at first pai of adulters, against her husband, Levenze B. Near age, in the Supreme Court. The defendant at first pet in an answer denying the adultery, but afterwards, by an amendal answer, charged the plaintiff siss with adultery which she denied. Commissioners were appeared to take its timony in Boston. In ther afficially, recently presented to Judge Donohue, Mrs. Newell alleges that Commissioner Welcott, in November, 1878, in the absence of one of the commissioner amounts named in her interest, took testimony waste was false. A motion, by her, to suppress the testimony waste was false. A motion, by her, to suppress the testimony waste was false, and the property of the plaintiff turther says that principles that the residency had been taken again without notice to her counsely. Prior to this action the plaintiff aned Joint D. Batte and others on a claim for grainfulfile aned Joint D. Batte and others on a claim for grainfulfile the will be defendants in the second by the commission was intended to backen her charger in the Rosardinan case, and that her hasband intreated by Judge Donohne, vestreiner, returnable seconds in grainfully Judge Donohne, vestreiner, returnable seconds of the action stayed.

"The recent financial depression" has induced one student at least, to economize, as the panoring remark shows: "I say, chum, that pail of water lasts well! I brought it last Satruday, and to-day is Friday."—[Amherst student.